1. Introduction

This survey will be used to elicit stakeholder feedback in response to the California Energy Commission's Feed-in Tariff Workshop, held on June 30th, 2008, and in response to (a) the Draft Consultant Report, "Exploring Feed-in Tariffs for California: Feed-In Tariff Design and Implementation Issues and Options (CEC-300-2008-003-D)", prepared by KEMA, and (b) the "Feed-in Tariffs for California, Design and Implementation Issues and Options" PowerPoint presentation delivered by Bob Grace and Wilson Rickerson on June 30, 2008 at the Energy Commission's Feed-in Tariff Workshop. Both can be found at: http://www.energy.ca.gov/portfolio/documents/index.html#063008

Each section of the survey corresponds to a section of the Report. Please note that the survey questions reference the corresponding Chapters where relevant.

This survey consists of 57 questions and will take roughly 45-60 minutes to complete. If you wish to access a full list of the survey questions prior to completing the survey online (for instance, in order to jot down notes, or seek internal feedback for stating your organziation's official position prior to responding), please use your web browser's print menu to print each page, after first completing the contact information in question #1. You can go back to previous pages in the survey and update existing responses until the survey is finished or until you have exited the survey. After the survey is finished, you will not be able to re-enter the survey.

In addition to any written comments you may wish to submit based on the June 30, 2008 staff workshop on the expanded use of feed-in-tariffs for facilities over 20 MWs, this survey may be used to support those written comments, or in lieu of written comments, to provide your feedback regarding the expanded use of feed-in-tariffs to meet California's 33 percent renewable energy goal. Completed surveys will be stored in secure file location on the SurveyMonkey web site only accessible by Energy Commission, and designated KEMA contractor, staff. The survey will ask for your name, organization and contact information for the purpose of ensuring that Energy Commission staff can verify which stakeholder group each survey represents, and to ensure that the overall survey accurately reflects the range of stakeholders involved in the review process. In addition, completed surveys will be considered part of the public record for this proceeding. Consequently, as with any other written comment, a facsimile (or pdf) of your completed survey, with your contact information, will be posted to the Energy Commission web site under docket numbers 08-IEP-1 and 03-RPS-1078. In addition, aggregated survey results will also be posted to the Energy Commission's web site under those docket numbers. However, while your comments and contact information will be part of the public record for development of this report, they will not be used by the Energy Commission for any other purpose.

* 1. Contact Information (required)

Name:	
Organization:	
Address:	
Address 2:	
City/Town:	
State:	•
ZIP/Postal Code:	
Email Address:	
Phone Number:	

2. Questions on Objectives and Measures of Success (See Chapter 1)

This section addresses appropriate policy objectives for feed-in tariffs in California, with a focus on projects greater than 20 MW.

2. Do you perceive a need for a feed-in tariff for renewable energy facilities in each of the following size ranges?

	High	Medium	Low	None
Up to 1.5 MW?	j n	j n	j ra	j a
1 MW to 20 MW?	j m	j m	j m	j m
Up to 20 MW?	j n	j a	jα	j a
Greater than 20 MW?	j'n	j m	j m	j m
Up to 50 MW?	j n	j a	jα	j a
No size limits?	j m	j n	j m	j n

3. If California were to expand the use of feed-in tariffs, what broad policy objectives should it be designed to address?

To the extent that policy objectives may conflict, what is an appropriate prioritization of these objectives? Which are more important?

•	High Priority	Medium Priority	Low Priority	Not an Approriate Objective
Maximize renewable energy generation (e.g. MW or % of retail sales)	j n	j'n	j n	j n
Develop certain quantity of renewable energy in a specified time period (e.g. meet specific California RPS targets)	j m	j'n	j n	jn
Minimize rate impact to retail customers of meeting renewable energy objectives	j o	jn	jα	j n
Minimize transmission costs associated with meeting renewable energy objectives	j m	j'n	j n	j n
Minimize renewable energy contract regulatory oversight cost	jη	jα	jn	j n
Promote a diverse mix of renewable resources through technology-specific incentives	j n	jn	j'n	j ∩
Support smaller projects or businesses	j n	j'n	j 'n	j n
Promote projects in specific geographic locations	j'n	jn	jη	jn
Promote projects in renewable energy zones	j to	j'n	j n	j ta
Promote projects that can be implemented in short- to medium-term timeframe	j n	j m	j n	j n
Meet specific policy objectives already articulated in law, regulation, executive order, etc. (For example,	jα	jn	j n	j'n

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California Solar Initiative, AB 32 Greehouse Gas
Targets, or the Governor's
biomass energy targets) Please specify any other
objectives you wish to
identify below.
Other (please specify)
4. What measures of success would you recommend?
4. What measures or success would you recommend:
3. Generator/Technology Eligibility
Which technologies should be targeted under a feed-in tariff? (see Chapter 2)
5. If adopted, is it more compatible with the recommended objectives to offer feed-
in tariffs for:
jn All RPS-eligible resource types
jn Only certain subsets of RPS-eligible resources (specify below)
jn Only certain ownership structures (e.g. community-owned)(specify below)
jn Other (please specify)
6. Why are these types of resources more compatible with your stated policy
objectives and priorities?
4. Vintage Eligibility
Should feed-in-tariffs target specific generator vintages (existing, repowered, new)? (see Chapter 2)

California Feed-in Tariff Issues & Options Survey (07/08/08) 7. To further the objectives you recommended above, which of the following vintage types should be eligible for feed-in tariffs? All RPS generators New generators as of their in-service date Projects for the remainder of a fixed 'qualification life' Generators coming on-line after a specified date Why? 8. Should feed-in-tariffs be offered for: Yes No Existing generators Repowered generators m 9. How should feed-in tariffs be coordinated with mandatory purchase rights under PURPA? in a. Provide an alternative to a new PURPA contract? b. Replace existing forms of new PURPA contracts? Other (please explain) 5. Location Eligibility (see Chapter 2) 10. Should a generator: $\uparrow \cap$ Only be eligible for a feed-in tariff offered by the utility to whom it interconnects? $\uparrow \cap$ Be able to choose from available feed-in tariffs outside of the service area in which the generator is located? Why?

11. If a generator is allowed to choose from available feed-in tariffs outside of the service area in which the generator is located, should any generator be eligible to do so, or only generators with no local option (e.g. POU territory without feed-in tariff)?



12. If a generator is allowed to choose from available feed-in tariffs outside of the service area in which the generator is located, should the generator be eligible for only the nearest feed-in tariff?



13. If a generator is allowed to choose from available feed-in tariffs outside of the service area in which the generator is located, should the generation need to be transmitted to the utility paying the feed-in-tariff, or should delivery be accomplished via RECs?



14. If a generator is allowed to choose from available feed-in tariffs outside of the service area in which the generator is located, should this alternative be available to generators in California or generators in all WECC states?



6. Interconnecting Utility Requirements

Should feed-in tariffs be available in just IOU (investor-owned utility) territories, or both IOU and POU (publicly-owned utility) territories? (see Chapter 2)

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15. If instituted, should feed-in tariffs be established within:
jn Some IOU territories
jn All IOU territories
jn All IOU and POU territories
Why?
16. If IOUs and POUs both offer tariffs, should the tariff eligibility, prices and other terms and conditions be exactly the same? Explain.
7. Project Size Eligibility
Should projects be limited by size? (see Chapter 2)
17. Should there be a minimum MW capacity or annual energy production threshold in order for a project to qualify for a feed-in tariff?
jn Minumum MW capacity
j_{\cap} Minimum annual energy production
jn Neither
Please explain.
18. Should there be a maximum MW capacity or annual energy production in order for a project to qualify for a feed-in tariff?
jn Maximum MW capacity limit per project
jn Maximum annual energy production limit per project
j _n Neither
Please explain.
8. Approach to Setting Price (see Chapter 3)
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lifornia Feed-in Tariff Issues & Options Survey (07/08/08)
19. Do your recommended objectives support value-based (see Ch. 3, p. 23) or cost-
based (see Ch. 3, p. 23) setting of the feed-in tariff prices?
jn Cost-based
jn Value-based
Why?
20. If a California feed-in tariff price is value-based, should the tariff price (choose all that apply):
Be differentiated (e.g. to reflect time of delivery)
€ Include adders for carbon or incorporate environmental externalities
€ Include adders for grid benefits
⊕ Be based on retail electricity prices, wholesale electricity prices or avoided costs
Other (please specify)
21. If a California feed-in tariff is cost-based, how should a reasonable level of profit be established?
22. If a California feed-in tariff is cost-based, should a feed-in tariff be established on a 'conservative" basis (targeting only the most competitive developers, most competitive project scale or resource quality), or an 'aggressive' basis (set high enough to allow a broad range of systems of different sizes, types, resources)? (refer to Ch. 3, p. 24)
jn Conservative basis
j _∩ Aggressive basis
j∩ N/A
Why?

California Feed-in Tariff Issues & Options Survey (07/08/08) 23. If a cost basis approach is used, should a competitive benchmark (i.e. a price arrived at with reference to a competitive process) be used to establish the cost basis? (see discussion Ch. 3, p. 26) m Yes jn No Why? 24. If a competitive benchmark is used, what should be the basis of the competition? All eligible source head-to-head competition Competition differentiated by type 25. If a competitive benchmark is used, what mechanism(s) should be used and how might they be applied? All prices determined through periodic auctions/solicitations † Utilize a recent competitive benchmark (e.g. last utility request for offers) either directly or using an adjustment factor (e.g. a multiple, like 95% or 105% of the benchmark price) If an adjustment should be used, what type of adjustment would you recommend? 9. Tariff Structure (see Chapter 4) 26. Should the feed-in tariff be structured as a: Fixed price over a set period of time Fixed price payment that "steps down" to a lower payment level after a specified length of time Fixed premium (e.g fixed adder that floats on top of the actual market electricity price) Hybrid approach, for instance, in which the purchasing entity only buys only certain commodities or attributes (e.g. only energy, or only RECs) © Contract-for-differences in which the payment is determined as the difference between the strike price and spot energy market price. Other (explain below) Why? 10. Contract Duration (see Chapter 5)

27 Arg volus	ed-in Tariff Issues & Options Survey (07/08/08)
27. Are your	recommended objectives best served by offering a feed-in tariff over a:
jn Short-term (3-	-7 years)
j∩ Medium-term	(10-14 years)
jn Long-term (15	5-20 years or longer)
jn Range of contr	ract durations, where the generator may elect the duration (within a range) which works best for the generator
jn An indefinite p	period
Why?	
. Adjusting	Price Over Time (see Chapter 6)
28. Are the c	objectives of a feed-in tariff best met by:
	price available to new generators over time
f∩ Leaving the av	vailable prices unchanged indefinitely
Why?	
20 If adjust	ing the price available to new generators over time is desired, on what
•	the price be adjusted?
jn Inflation adjus	stment (e.g. tariff level periodically adjusted upwards for new and operating plants)
j∩ Tariff digressio	on (e.g. level of payment available to new plants is reduced over time)
J	ge in measure of value (e.g. periodically reset tariff price available to new plants based on then-current e, akin to California's market price referant approach)
jn Other (describ	e below)
j∵∩ N/A	
j∩ N/A Why?	

30. If you re	commended adjusting the price, should it be changed:
j∩ On a pre-esta	blished timetable
jn Once pre-defi MW have subscfine	ned capacity blocks available at a specified price are exhausted (e.g. price declines once a specified number o ed)
∱∩ Subject to a p	eriodic administrative review
j₁ N/A	
Why?	
31. If you re served by:	commended adjusting the price, are the recommended objectives best
jn Reducing the	price based on estimated experience curves (e.g. empirical or projected rates of annual cost decline)
jn In uniform pro	edefined steps
j∩ Other (describ	pe below)
j₁ N/A	
Why?	
. Tariff Diff	erentiation (see Chapter 7)
•	ed in California, should a feed-in tariff be differentiated (e.g. different ed to generators based on any of the factors identified below)?
∱∩ Yes	
jn No	
Why?	
•••••	
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California Feed-in Tariff Issues & Options Survey (07/08/08) 33. If you believe that feed-in tariffs shoudl be differentiated, referring to Chapter 7, are your recommended objectives best served by differentiating by (you may select more than one): Technology type (which?) Project size (what size?) Resource quality, e.g. average wind speeds (in what manner?) Commercial operation date (describe) Ownership structure (which?) Transmission access (what is favored?) Transmission location (what is favored, or discouraged?) Please describe your choice(s) answering the parenthetical questions as indicated. 13. What is being Sold/Purchased (see Chapter 8) 34. If feed-in tariffs are adopted, which option for products purchased under the tariff is most consistent with the recommended policy objectives? multiput Bundled (all products together, e.g. energy, Renewable Energy Credits (RECs) & other environmental attributes) Energy only; not capacity, ancillary services or RECs All electric commodities, not RECs m RECs only Energy (not capacity, ancillary services) + RECs † All electric commodities + RECs, not tradable emission rights Why? 14. Cost Distribution/Allocation (see Chapter 9)

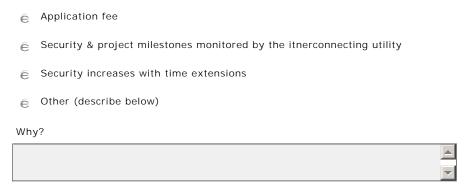
35. If the	use of feed-in tariffs is expanded, should:
jn Costs be a	allocated across the state
jn Costs incu	rred within a specific utility service areas be borne only by ratepayers of that service area
jn Other (spe	ecify below)
jn Don't kno	w/no opinion
Why?	
covered u	use of feed-in tariffs is expanded, who should purchase the energy inder a feed-in tariff?
are reflec	ssed in Ch. 9, p. 49, the choice will dictate how the costs of a feed-in tariff ted in rates, who must administer the tariff and payments, and who must f the energy purchased.)
jn Retail gen	peration service sellers (investor-owned utilities, publicly owned utilities, energy service providers, and community ators)
jn Providers	of transmission and distribution services to retail customers (IOUs, and if applicable, POUs)
jn Don't kno	w/no opinion
Why?	
07.16	
	ts should be reallocated, should this be accomplished by:
,	utility monetary transfers
jn CAISO as	
jn Don't kno	w/no opinion
∫∩ Other (ple	ease specify)
38. Should a feed-in	d any customer classes be exempted from paying the costs associated with tariff?
j₁ Yes	
j∩ No, all cus	stomers should share in the costs

California Feed-in Tariff Issues & Options Survey (07/08/08)
39. Costs should be recovered through:
jn Generation rates
jn A separate charge on distribution rates
jn Other (specify below)
jn Don't know/no opinion
Why?
40. If the use of feed-in tariffs is expanded, who should be responsible for managing/overseeing cost collection:
€ Regulators
© Utilities
€ 3rd-Party
© Other (please specify)
15. Integration into Power Supply (see Chapter 10)
41. If the use of feed-in tariffs is expanded, how should all elecrtic generation products be distributed:
jn Be liquidated into wholesale spot electricity markets
jn Be allocated to and delivered to each utility in proportion to their respective electric load
jn Be incorporated into the utility's own power supply if they are delivered to a utility's system. If reallocation is necessary, allocate dollars among utilities instead of generation products
jn Don't know/no opinion
Why?
16. Access (see Chapter 11)

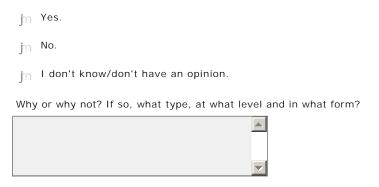
California Feed-in Tariff Issues & Options Survey (07/08/08) 42. Under a feed-in tariff, should generators continue to pay for the cost of interconnecting? for Generators continue to pay to interconnect †n Interconnection costs to be shared by all ratepayers Explain your choice. 43. Under a feed-in tariff, should the local utilities continue to pay for upstream improvements necessary to interconnect generators, or should such costs be more broadly shared by all ratepayers? jm Upstream transmission improvement costs borne by local utilities and allocated to their ratepayers (as is done today) to Costs shared by all ratepayers statewide Explain your choice. 44. Should CPUC Rule 21 - which provides utility interconnection requirements for distributed generators less than 10 MW connecting to the utility distribution and subtransmission systems - be adapted to address interconnecting feed-in tariff facilities above 10 MW to the distribution and sub-transmission systems? m Yes. jn No. I don't know/don't have an opinion. Why or why not? 17. Credit and Performance Assurance

45. If a feed-in tariff is adopted with a price that declines with quantity, or for which a quantity caps applies...

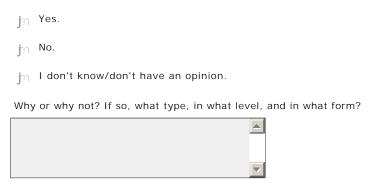
What mechanisms should be considered in feed-in tariff design to minimize speculative queuing? (e.g. minimize the potential of generators to rush to get in line for feed-in tariffs) (see Chapter 6, p. 40)



46. Should development security (as described in Chapter 12) be imposed under feed-in tariffs to ensure timely performance by the generator, and protect the buyer against the repercussions of a generator failing to come on-line when expected?



47. Should operational collateral or security (as described in Chapter 12) be imposed to protect the buyer under a feed-in tariff against the cost of replacement energy or RECs in the event a generator fails to properly maintain the generator, or seeks to get out of a contracutal obligation to seek a more lucrative market?



18. Quantity & Cost Limits (see Chapter 13)

48. If the use of feed-in tariffs is expanded, should a feed-in tariff be limited (e.g. by MW or rate impact), or should it be an unlimited standard contract offer open to all generators that apply for it?
†n Limited (e.g. capped).
Unlimited (e.g. a guaranteed market regardless of the quantity responding)
†n Don't know/no opinion
Why?
49. If limited, which approach would be most consistent with the policy objectives?
$j_{ extstyle \cap}$ A program cap based on quantity capacity (MW)
j_{\cap} A program cap based on generation (MWh)
j_{Ω} A program cost cap terminating or suspending tariff availability once a cost or rate threshold (e.g. x% rate increase) is reached
Why?
50. If a cost cap, should a tariff's availability be suspended (with a wait list) until costs subside, or terminate? jn Suspend. th Terminate.
jn Don't know/Don't have an opinion. Why?
wity:
9. Policy Interaction (see Chapter 14)
51. Under what conditions would a feed-in tariff be more effective and/or efficient than existing California RPS for projects > 20 MW?

California Feed-in Tariff Issues & Options Survey (07/08/08)
52. What other benefits might be provided by feed-in-tariffs relative to the California RPS?
53. What benefits might be lost if the use of feed-in-tariffs is expanded?
54. If the use of feed-in tariffs is expanded to facilities greater than 20 MW, it should:
$j_{ extstyle \cap}$ Serve as a parallel mechanism to the current solicitation process
jn Provide a limited alternative to current contracting mechanisms targeting only certain types of resources or ownership models (see question 6 to specify)
j_{\cap} Replace the existing structure entirely
†n Other (please specify)
55. Explain your response to the previous question
56. If the use of feed-in-tariffs is designed to provide a limited alternative to competitive request for offers and bilateral contracts, which resource types or
ownership models should it target? Why?
57. How should, or could, feed-in tariffs interact with the efforts of the Renewable Energy Transmission Initiative?
20. Conclusion
Thank you for taking the time to submit your comments in response to this survey. The Energy Commission

appreciates the time you have taken to offer direction.